AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, In

BRYANTS' MINSTRELL, Mochar way .- Dan BRYANT'S NEW STURY STE TITS. BUHLESQUES. &C. - THE HOP O NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, GIB Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENAUM.-BORRET HELLER'S GRAN

New York, Thursday, February 1, 1866.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

contain a very full and carefully prepared synopsis of the report of the Internal Revenue Commission appointed by the last Congress. It is a document of vital interest to every man, woman and child throughout the country, and its recommendations will produce a sense or relief that will render our readers grateful for the

THE NEWS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT The important proposed amendment to the national constitution to fix a new basis of representation and taxation, which was reported to the House of Representatives from the Reconstruction Committee on the 22d of January, and which has been under consideration i every day's session since, and was sent back to the com Tuesday, was again reported to the Ho and twenty in the affirmative to forty-six in the negative. It makes the whole population of a State, elective franchise on account of race tion in the House. The year and navs on the adoption, showing how on h member voted, will be found in our report of the proceedings. The following is the amend ment, as amended and adopted yesterday:--

ntatives shall be apportioned among the sever-States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not laxed; provided, whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

CONGRESS.

negroes to vote was presented by Mr. Sumner, and Mr. of Columbia was introduced and referred to the District Committee. It recognizes no color distinction in voters, requires, among other things, a residence of one year and registration two months before being allowed to vote, and the payment of one dollar polit ax. A bill granting a million acros of public land to a mining college in Neyada was also introduced. The joint resolution of thanks to Vice Admirel Parragut, his officera and men was adopted unanimously. Five thousand copies of the report of the Revenue Commission, recommending important amendments to the Revenue laws, were ordered to be printed. A motion was made, but, after some discussion, denied, to reconsider the vote by which the bill extending the time for withdrawal of goods from public warehouses was passed. The discussion of the bill to guarantee the freedinen protection in the enjoyment of their civil rights was then resumed from the previous day, and continued up to the adjournment, without a vote being taken, except on three or four proposed amendments, all of which were defeated. Several Senators spoke, the debate being principally on the question whether negroes are citizens, the affirmative being maintained by the republicant and the negative by the democrats. of Columbia was introduced and referred to the District

Several other matters in addition to the constitutional amendment received attention in the House of Representatives. A new rule, prohibiting the use of the Hall for other than legislative purposes, religious services or projectings in which the members in their official capacity shall lake part, was adopted. The Military Committee were instructed to report on the propriety of paying commutation of rations for the period of their configuement to all national soldiers who were imprisoned by the rebels. Bills were passed to continue the admission free of duty of lumber owned by Americans on the St. John river and its tribularies saved or hewn by them in the province of New Brunswick, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell such marine hospitals and revenue enters belonging to the government as he may deem expedient. A bill to roped all fashing bounties was offered. A bill to prohibit the restoration of American registers to American vessels which during the rebellion were placed under the protection of foreign flags was introduced, and, after some debate, laid over. The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Harean was again taken up, and two or three democrats spoke against it. An evening cossion was held, which was devoted to general debate, on member speaking in deprecation of the haste with which proposed constitutional amendments are noted upon, and another in favor of protection to home industry. Several other matters in addition to the constitution:

THE LEGISLATURE

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Metropolitan Health bill was again under consideration for some time in the State Senate yesterday. Numerous amendments were proposed and discussed, among which was one limiting the annual expenditures of the Health Commissioners, even during times of pestillines, to one hundred thousand dollars. Amendments giving the election of the Commissioners to the people and to the Supervisors of New York and Kinga counties were rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Among several bills reported from committees was that relative to taxes on lands taken for Croton water purposes. Bills were noticed to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to construct new tracks and to restrain our Common Council from authorizing the lease of any of the real estate belonging to the city. A bill pouniting the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks was introduced.

prevailed.

In Iroland the British government were taked more serious measures for the destruction of Fender Dublin and Tipperary had been "proclaimed" under the act—a mild species of martial law.

MISCRILLANGOTE

London Stock Exchange.

Delegations from the Choctaw, Chickness, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Ottawa tribes of Indians, accompanied by Commissioner Cooley, had an interesting interview with President Johnson yesterday. The President, in response to the remarks of some of the chiefs, promised them that they should have the full benefit of their treaties with the government.

IJeutenant General Grant yesterday issued an order

amouncing the organization of a permanent Artillery Board, to which questions relating to the artillery ser-vice may be referred by the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief, and which may also originate recom-mendations in regard to the efficiency or interests of the

Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d of January report the defeat by the imperial General Prieto, in the State of Tehuantepec, of a republican force of two thousand under General Figueron, with a loss to the latter of one hundred killed, the imperialists claiming to have had only saven killed and thirty wounded. The state of siege at Tampico has been declared removed by Maraha Bazaine. Reports of anticipated changes in Maximilian's Cabinot prevailed. The republican General Portino Diarennamed with his force in the State of Oajaca The desire of Maximilian's French soldiers for was with the United States is said to have been increased by the Bardad raid. Texas papers reiterate the report, ion. A rumor prevailed that two additional Africans had recently been landed on the in

able alarm.

A Toronto despatch announces a new Fenian alarmalong the Canadian frontier, and it is reported that it provincial military are to be strengthened, owing to i formation received that General Sweeny has his fore propared for raids on a number of the principal towns.

United States Commissioner Osborn has pronounced decision in which he declares that Robert Martin, we have the proportion of the relation of the principal towns. is charged with having been concerned in the rebel attempt to burn New York in November, 1864, shall be

fort to the rebellion.

In the case of the government versus Chauncy, Fabian and Barney, before Judge Shipman, in the United States Gircuit Court, counsel occupied yesterday in arguing a motion to quash the indictment, Judge Shipman reserved his decision till this morning.

An application was yesterlay made in the Supreme Court, chambers, before Judge Sutherland, in the matter of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company for instructions relative to the cancelling of outstanding policies. A report of the receivers and an affidavit on the part of the policy holders were read, and a short argument was made by counsel representing different policy holders. The Judge's decision was reserved.

An action was on trial yesterday in the Circuit Court of Broating, before Judge Gibbert, in which Amos S. Perry stee the Union Ferry Company for injuries austaned by having his leg crushed botween one of the ferryboats and the bridge, at the foot of Montague street, damages being laid at thirty-five thousand dollars. The case is still on.

Another alleged case of financial embezziement or

case is still on.

Another alleged case of financial embezzlement or fraudulent appropriation of funds turned up yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The plantiffs are the firm of Meyer & Co., bankers, of Berlin, Prussis, who charge that Mr. Charles Noelic, their cashler, in conjunction with two ladies and two young men, purfoined sixty thousand Prussian thalers and absconded to this country. We publish a full account of the matter in another

We publish a full account of the matter in another part of our present issue.

The inquest in the Riker's Island murder case was continued and closed yesterday before Coroner Lynch, in Brooklyo. The Coroner explained the conduct of Judge Reynolds, of the City Court, in recently discharging Patrick Conway, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. The Judy returned a verticet charging Conway with having committed the murder and consuring the Judge's conduct in liberating him pending the Coroner's investigation.

Judge's conduct in liberating him pending the Coroner's investigation.

Notwithsignding the recent mild weather, the skating continues good, and the ball remains up. All the ponds were still thronged yesterday, and of course the sport and enjoyment were great.

A meeting of the Ladies' Central Centenary Association was held in the chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Skidmore presided, and Rev. Dr. Kidder and Rev. Mr. Foss spoke the former gentleman suggested that the Methodist ladies of New York and Brooklyn raise fifty thousand dollars to creek a mission building.

The Twentieth New York State militia regiment, numbering five hundred and sixty officers and mea, under command of brevet Brigadier General Jacob B. Hardenberg, arrived in this city from Richmond, Va., on Tuesday evening, and proceeded yesterday to Hart's Island, where they will be paid off and receive their Smal discharge. This is the last infantry regiment of the Army of the Potomst.

A case is now undergoing examination before the authorities of Brooklyn, in which Professor Van Epps, the principal of the Truant Home, at Flatbash, is accused of immeral conduct in precesses of the female pupils of that institution. The case was first before Justice Gornell, of the City Hall Police Cours, but the testimony was so contradictory that it was dismissed. Now, however, the Board of Aldermen have taken up the maiter and appointed a committee to investigate II.

The examination of the circumstances cornected with the robbery from Mrs. Caller, a Spiritualist, of the Indianter, the particulars of which have aircady appeared

avy. Groceries were quiet. On changed. Corn was higher. Oats were dull and droop-ing. Pork was somewhat lower. Lard was heavy. Whiskey continued dull and nominal.

Southern Claims for War Damages-Wise Movement in Congress.

The resolution of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, which

was adopted by the House of Repres on Tuesday last, involves a line of policy so essential to the salvation of the Treasury from bankruptcy and the country from a ruinous financial revulsion as to be entitled to the special commendation of every loyal citizen through the length and breadth of the land We refer to the resolution instructing the Committee on Claims, till otherwise ordered, to reject all claims referred to them for examina tion from citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction of appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy of the United States while

engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

As was remarked by Mr. Delano, there is no obligation on the part of the government to pay for the damages by the ravages of the late war. Moreover, if it were agreed upon that loyal sufferers should be inden would be impossible to draw the line between them and rebels. On the question of loyalty every Southern lower of property by the war could give some evidence in his favor by ex-parte affidavits. Mr. Niblack, democrat, of In-diana, of the committee, was under the hypres-sion that loyal citizens, as distinguished from rebels in arms, ought to be indemnified; but, as the status of the Southern States was not yet settled, the committee would do well to defer any action in the premises. Mr. Ward, republican, of New York, however, speaking for the committee, bit the and upon the head for the committee, hit the nail upon the head in suggesting that the amount of these Southern losses from the war, the condition of our finances and the difficulty of separating the loyalist from the traitor admonished him not to open the door that might double our national debt, bring on financial ruin, and perhaps reputiation and national diagrace.

The Committee on Claims were accordingly instructed by the House, 118 to 36, 10 rejected.

instructed by the House—118 to 36—to reject all Southern claims for war damages till other wise ordered. The thirty-six members voting in the negative were doubtless the de trict Negro Suffrage bill, put the interests of the country behind the tactics of their party.
What care they for the administration, the
national treasury, a financial collapse and repudiation, so that they continue to build up again their old defunct democratic party? But they adhere to this old game of their old democratic party, so long they will be kept under foot. They must meet the demands of the crisis, regardless of their old party, or they will never do anything to wipe out their record of the war. It is morally certain that national bankruptcy, repudiation and financial and political chaos will follow the experiment of compensating even loyal Southern men for their losses from the war. Mr. Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under poor

Pierce, and possessing a good reputation as a financier, recently, in the Senate, put down the losses of the South from the late rebellion at the stupendous figure of ten thousand millions of dollars. This may seem incredible; but, inof dollars. This may seem incredible; but, including the rebel expenses of the war in money, labor and supplies; the Southern crops of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., of four years, neglected, wasted, burned or captured; the white able-bodied men of the South killed and crippled; the four millions of Southern slaves set free; the plantations laid waste; the ships, steamboats, railways and rolling stock, cities, towns, villages, houses, public buildings, factories, stores, foundries, cotton gins and presses, mills, depots, bridges, tences, forests, timber and lumber, &c., destroyed, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine swept off, together with the losses of Southern banks, corporations and speculative investments depending on the success of Jes. Davis, we dare say that Mr. Senator Guthrie is not far out of the way. But whether this agnot far out of the way. But whether this aggregate of Southern war losses is ten thousand or five thousand millions, we cannot touch it without running the danger of being swallowed in an unfathomable abyss of bankruptcy, corruption, confusion and ruin.

ruption, confusion and ruin.

Suppose we begin with the compensation of loyal Southern men—one precedent will lead to another, still widening the margin of liberality, until by the pressure Congress and the Treasury, the government and the country will be overwhelmed. A national debt of three thousand millions is as heavy a burden as we can safely carry. It must be diminished before long, or even this weight may stagger us. The House of Representatives, therefore, has acted wisely in regard to these Southern losses from the war. We cannot touch them without danger of swamping. They belong to the from the war. We cannot touch them without danger of swamping. They belong to the schedule of property destroyed without insurance. They must be postposed to a more convenient essent, and take their chances for a shower of gold with Kentucky, when ahe will be paid for the one bundred millions of negro property lost by Secretary Seward's proclamation of the abolition of slavery.

by encouraging immigration, Dom Pedro II. is carrying out the American policy of developing the resources of the Western hemisphere. Whatever benefits Brazil or any other South population in that part of America will natu-rally find its fountain head in the North, in such great and enterprising cities as New York. But while we would encourage emigration from Europe and the Southern States to Brazil, we do not consider it good policy or calculated to advance the interests of the Southern emigrants for them to endeavor to prejudice the govern-ment or people of Brazil against the North. tioned the fact that such an effort had be at the instigation of these self-expatriated Southerners. This should not be permitted. The Emperor of Brazil knows the strength of the United States, and no doubt respe power. As a liberal-minded monarch he must see the tendency of taking the representations of these Southern immigrants in preference to those of the pioneers and merchants from the North, who are cultivating trade with his people and opening in many ways the resources of his empire. We expect to hear of an improvement in the tone of the Brazilian authori-

THE HEALTH BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.— The State Legislature appears to be trifling and temporizing with the New York Health bill. This is not a question with which politics or parties have anything to do. There are a few facts to be considered in connection with the public health of the metropolis which are of vastly more importance than any of the mere machinery of legislative operations as at present conducted. The possibility of this city being afflicted with cholera in the ap-proaching summer is entertained by many. That scourge is already in some of the West India islands, and may advance northward with the warm weather. If we are to have a Health bill for New York at all it should be passed at once, in order that we may have time to adopt the proper preventive measures, danger. The spring is about to open. A warm days will unlock the pestilential vinow bound up in the masses of snow an which lie in all our thoroughfares; and is therefore no time to be lost in making vision for our future safety. We trust, then that the Legislature will give us a good, prac-tical Health bill, without further triffing.

ties and local traders toward the people of

the North on the receipt of our next despatches

from Rio Janeiro.

Musical. MR. WEHLI'S PAREWELL MATINEE.

The usual crowded audience of fair ladies was in attendance at Wailack's theatre yesterday afternoon, to greet Mr. Wehli on his last appearance. He played his magnificent version of Faust, Trembling Leaves, Polka de Con-Lucia de Lammermoor, Thalberg's Norma for two over-welcome March of the Amazona. The two first have already been described in the Hunald. The Polka is variations and ingenious grouping of diment passages, all subordinate to the spirit of the subjects. The Caprice, from Lucia, for the left hand alone, was a still more try-ing test of his technique than his Last Rose of Summer or Home, Sweet Home. How the beautiful airs from this from Lucia, for the felt hand alone, was a still more trying test of his technique than his Last Rose of Summer or Home, Sweet Home. How the beautiful airs from this opera could be invested with such yivid and elaborate imagery, by one hand alone, is a matter of astonishment to any one possessing the least knowledge of plane playing. The pièce de resistance of the concert was Thalberg's truly great tantasta. The introduction is one of the happiest efforts of the great planist, showing a novel and wonderful power of grasping the ideas of the composer and concentrating them into a few nervous, massive measures. The march was decked in the richest jewels that music can furnish from her mine of treasures. One part is particularly beautiful. A spray of chromatic passages, extending throughout the entire seven octaves of the Chickering grand, is dashed over the last fart of the grand march. The transitions, too, are exquisitely graduated. No jarring abruptheses in loudness or sentiment is the found in a single measure of the entire piece. Need we way that Messrs. Webli and Homman interpreted it in a style that would have charmed Thalberg himselff. Next came the March of the Amazons, the best and most popular of Mr. Webli's works. The fautastic coloring which Mr. Hoffman throws over this little generated by the slightest attempt at meretricous ornament. With all our respect for his brilliant qualities as a planist, we would per ter hearing Mr. Webli, and ummarred by the slightest attempt at meretricous ornaments forth is beauties in the strongest light. The bong without Words was delicately handled by Mr. Webli, and ummarred by the slightest attempt at meretricous ornaments forth its beauties in the strongest light. The bong without Words was delicately handled by Mr. Webli, and ummarred by the volcanic and fittul mature of the works of the German monk should be the only aprirt that a planist ought to seek after, but it would set off Mr. Webli's delicacy and belliant imagery in bolder relief. It would communicate vari

The Fenian Scare in Canada.
Tonorro, C. W., Jan. 51, 1866.
jegram from London (C. W.) mys it is understoo

os the pant of policy holden.

ty of New Pork, st.—A. Foster
worn, ways.—That he is one of the

\$ 51 (42). Second—10. power to cancel on equitable terms. It has been expressly held that it is improper for receivers to reinsure their outstanding raise. If, then, they are prohibited from taking the assess of the company to make these riskassecure to the policy holders they should be directed to surrender the premiums and let the policy holders secure thems-tves. (Matter of Cruton Ins. Co., 3 Bark ch. 642; Leroy and Globe Ins. Co., 2 Edw. Ch. Rep. 687, 673.) The notes given for premiums are simply a great, the

Arrival of the Steam Morro Castle.

Chilean Privateers Reported Off the Coast of Cuba.

The Captain General Invited by Mr. Seward to Visit the United States.

sion of an Anti-Slave Trade Society by the Spanish Government.

The Sugar Crop, Negro and Cooli Labor.

OUR HAVANA COMB

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.